

THE REBELLION.

Confirmatory Reports of the Death of Jefferson Davis.

Unfounded Rumors of Conflicts in Virginia.

Eagerness of the Hostile Armies for Battle.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Particulars of the Attack and Repulse of the Rebels at Lexington.

Retreat of Ben McCulloch's Army Towards Arkansas.

Effect in the South of the Capture of Fort Hatteras.

Great Alarm of the Virginia and North Carolina Rebels.

Seizure of Rebel Property at Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1861.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Still further confirmation has been received here of the death of Jefferson Davis, on Monday instead of Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. A person arrived here to-day from the Junction reiterates the statement already received, and adds that all the officers were craped on their arms.

The Executive Department has no information confirmatory of the reported death of Jeff. Davis.

RECENT RUMORS OF CONFLICTS WITH THE REBELS.—ADVERTISING OF THE ARMY.—BOTH ARMY HAD WON BATTLE.

All day long the city has been filled with rumors of battles and captures of batteries. The rebel battery at Munson's Hill was said to have been taken early this morning, and details of the action were given. A furious battle was reported to be going on at the Chain Bridge, or Great Falls, or Seneca Falls, or somewhere up the river. Perhaps some of these rumors were telegraphed to New York. They were all utterly unfounded. There has been no engagement at any point of our lines during the day.

The rebels at Munson's Hill have been bold and tantalizing. They placed a head upon the parapet of their works, and entertained our outposts with "Away Down South in Dixie" and "Washington's March," alternately all day long. At one time they paraded about one hundred and fifty men before their works, as if it was their whole force, when we have accurate information that they have about 5,000 men there, under General Longstreet.

During the day parties and squads and companies of the rebels came down the road to within musket range of our pickets, and fired upon them upon several occasions; but the fire was not returned, as strict orders had been issued for our pickets not to fire. This order has probably been given by General McClellan to put a stop, if possible, to the firing between pickets, a practice that he considers as murderous.

It is evident that the rebels are preparing for an immediate attack. They are swarming at all points along our lines. A large force approached last night to within a short distance of the Chain Bridge, but our troops are ready at a moment's warning, and, in fact, are anxious for the onset, so that they may have an opportunity to test Monsieur Beauregard to a Bull run affair on the other track.

Ulrich Dohlgren, son of the distinguished commander of the Washington Navy Yard, is in command of one of our batteries in front of Munson's Hill.

CAPTURE OF REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Information has been received here that a detachment of a Massachusetts regiment captured twenty-two of the Charlestown Home Guard at Harper's Ferry, day before yesterday, and took them to General Banks' camp.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

The following order has just been issued by Lieutenant General Scott:—

REMARKS OF THE ARMY.

The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the Treasury Department, in meeting future payments to the army, is about to supply, besides cash, as heretofore, Treasury notes in fives, tens and twenties, as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the Union. These notes, which are most convenient for transmission by mail from the officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering, which could not be reached with coin. In making up these packages, every officer must be relieved upon the duty, for such assistance may be needed by his men.

By command of Lieutenant General Scott. R. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER R. B. FORBES.—ARRIVAL OF HIS OFFICERS.

The gunboat R. B. Forbes arrived at the Navy Yard to-night. Her officers were immediately placed under arrest.

THE FURTHER OF THE PRIVATEER SUMNER.

The Navy Department today received official information from two points in the Gulf, dated the 15th ult., from which it is evident that three or four of our vessels, from which have reliable information of the position of the privateer Sumner, and have probably by this time closed down on her, as they were then preparing to do from different points immediately.

REBEL REPORTS RESPECTING CAPTURED VESSELS.—FLORIDA HARBORS BLOCKED UP.

It has been ascertained here that the Southern press have been in the habit of representing the prizes brought in by their privateers not only as prizes but also as vessels that have run the blockade. They thus make the most of a very little.

The prizes recaptured by our fleet on the Florida coast have been loaded with stone and sunk in the approaches to harbors along the coast, as has been done in the inlet of North Carolina, rendering the blockade entirely effectual, and enabling our blockading fleet to attend to more important points.

HASTY FLIGHT OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Recent arrests of known aiders and abettors of treason have occasioned the sudden absence of several suspected persons, who probably feared being placed in duress. Many others of both sexes are under strict surveillance, and will be detained if circumstances require.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT HATTERAS.

Commodore Stringham has made his official report respecting the operations of the fleet at Hatteras Inlet. It contains no facts additional to those already published. He concludes his circumstantial narrative by saying:—

I have taught but, precise to accord to the officers, seamen and marines of this navy, and officers and soldiers of the army who were present at their gallantry and cheerful devotion to duty and to their government, the United States of America, which they all cheerfully and bravely served.

At the Provost Marshal's office, a copy was sent to cross the Potomac was refused to a newspaper, reporter, about whose loyalty there is no doubt. In General Porter's absence a deputy attends to this business. It is presumed, from the circumstance above related, that the refusal to the press is uniform.

THE ARMY.

The following army appointments were made to-day:—Captains J. Nelson Smith, Pennsylvania; C. W. Golding, and Chas. D. Robinson, of Wisconsin, Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers.

John A. L. Morrill, of Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Oakley, of New York, and M. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, additional Paymasters.

Captains Alexander Morrison and John L. Hallaway, Commissioned of Subsistence.

Captains James Kelly and Patrick Kelly, late of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, have been appointed Captains in the United States Army.

Captain Robert Nugent, of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, has been granted special leave of absence until further orders, to enable him to accept the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the new Sixty-ninth New York State Militia, and to aid in getting up the proposed Irish brigade. Captain Nugent goes to Philadelphia to-morrow to make arrangements for raising a regiment there to be attached to the brigade.

Captains Reid and Graham, late of the Second New York State Militia, are here, and have authority to raise a regiment for the Irish brigade.

Major Dennis E. Minton, of the Thirty-seventh New York regiment, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted.

Captain Lytle's National Guard regiment, of Philadelphia, which was among the first of the three months volunteers accepted, was yesterday accepted for three years by the War Department.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Mr. C. H. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Contract Inverligating Committee, now in session at New York, arrived here to-day upon business connected with the organization of the New York Tenth Legion, to be made up in the counties of Orange, Sullivan and Ulster. The regiment is to have attached to it one cavalry and one artillery company. It is probable that Mr. Van Wyck will also while here endeavor to hurry up the statement required by the committee of the contracts made by the War and Navy Departments since March 4, which was asked for more than six weeks ago. That has not yet been furnished.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE MEDICAL CORPS.

A Board of Naval Surgeons is now in session at the Naval Hospital at New York for the examination of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the navy. It is understood that there are a number of vacancies. Gentlemen desirous to connect themselves permanently with the service would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Applications for permission to appear before the Board for examination must be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by testimonials of good moral and physical and moral qualifications. The candidates must be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Naval Board for retiring invalid and disabled officers have been ordered to meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on the 16th instant.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

A pamphlet, containing all the information necessary in reference to subscriptions to the national loan, is being prepared, and will soon be published under the auspices of the Treasury Department.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ROBBER.

John Green, who was arrested about three weeks ago for robbing a jewelry store at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, of a large amount, but with democratic, to ask the officers while being conveyed to Philadelphia by jumping from the cars, was arrested to-day by Messrs. Lauman and Bartholomew, Philadelphia detectives, in one of the camps in this vicinity.

THE BARRON FAMILY.

There were two Barrons in the Revolution—Commodore James Barron and Captain Richard Barron—both in the Virginia navy. James had two sons, Samuel and James. The latter, late of the United States Navy, was the one who killed Lincoln. It is his son, Samuel Barron, who was captured at Fort Hatteras.

LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSIONS.

The recent intimations that some of the employees at the White House are secessionists are entirely unjust. Mr. Stapleton and all the other men there have been ready at any moment to take their guns in defense of the capital. They are faithful Union men, familiar with their duties, polite and attentive, and very much devoted to the President. It is a small business, when the ranks of our army are flush with democracy, to ask the removal of these men on account of their former party politics, or—when we remember the gallant fifth and Col. Corcoran—because some of them are Irishmen.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury was to-day removed to a suit of rooms in the Treasury extension, which have been elegantly fitted up for that purpose. Rooms for Solicitor General and First Auditor Smith will be prepared in close proximity to those of the Secretary.

THE PROPRIETORS OF WILLARD'S KNOW HOW TO KEEP A HOTEL.

Willard's Hotel, under the management of Messrs. Syles, Chadwick & Co., has already greatly improved. The table is better, and bills are actually made out now without any extra charges for articles which the guests have not had.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE BOARD.

The President has appointed Colonel Boston, of the National Intelligence, a member of the Metropolitan Police Board, to fill a vacancy. But although the appointment is popular, it is probable he will decline the office.

The Board has elected Z. C. Robbins their President, and William B. Webb, of this city, Superintendent of Police.

CONTRACTS FOR STEAM NAVAL VESSELS.

The Treasury Department has issued proposals for the construction of five steam screw revenue vessels.

GOVERNOR GAMBLE AT WASHINGTON.

Governor Gamble, of Missouri, had an interview with the President to-day.

GEN. MITCHELL TO COMMAND AT CAMP DENNISON.

COLUMBIA, August 31, 1861.

Governor Dennison has been informed by telegram from Washington, that, in compliance with his request, Brigadier General O. M. Mitchell will be immediately placed in command at Camp Dennison.

ARREST OF A REBEL AT BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1861.

James Leguire, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested in this city to-day, on charges of conspiring against the government. He has been committed for trial at the next term of the United States District Court. Bail was refused. Leguire was bound for Memphis, and a uniform was found in his trunk, and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

ARREST OF A REPORTED REBEL CAPTAIN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1861.

James Chapin, of Vicksburg, reported to be a captain in the rebel army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law in this village to-day by United States Marshal Bart. of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the Secretary of War. He is to go to Fort Lafayette.

THE ARREST OF H. A. REEVE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 4, 1861.

The news of the arrest of H. A. Reeve, editor of the Watchman, published here, causes great rejoicing among our Union men.

ARREST OF TRAITORS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4, 1861.

Cyrus F. Sargent and Octavian F. Hill, of Yarmouth, Me., who have been doing business at the South, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal, by order of the Secretary of War. They are confined in jail, and will be conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

AQUITAL OF AUGUST DOUGLASS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1861.

The trial of August Douglass, of Baltimore, of high misdemeanor, on the charge of aiding and abetting in desertion, and enlistment for the rebels, resulted in his honorable acquittal, the jury finding him "not guilty."

COURT MARTIAL OF COLONEL DENNA.

St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1861.

Colonel Denma, of the Indiana Light Artillery, has been court-martialed on a charge of conducting an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The court was presided over by General Pope, and the finding has been approved by General Fremont.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Effect of the Capture of Fort Hatteras.—Great Alarm in the South.—The Blockade Violated—Release of Captured Seamen, &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 5. [Via Baltimore, Sept. 4, 1861.]

The gunboat R. B. Forbes got off Cape Charles the night before last, with three feet of water in her hold, and proceeded to Washington this morning for repairs. She would have gone to pieces had not the weather been unusually mild.

The rebel slaves at Old Point now number eighteen hundred, including women and children.

A flag of truce has just come to from Norfolk, with the crews of the bark Rowena and Glen, schooner Mary Alice and brig Joseph, all captured by the privateer Drive, with the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by the privateer Savannah. The captain and mates of the Glen were here yesterday morning at Richmond. The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the force there does not exceed four thousand men, and that they apprehended an attack from the recent naval expedition.

Congressman Ely is still at Richmond, and has to take his turn in cooking and carrying water for the prisoners. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in from several hours for refusing to answer to his name at the roll call.

Butler at Richmond is worth \$500,000, hams, \$300, and coffee \$20, per pound.

Captain Davis made a reconnaissance yesterday in the direction of Black River, and captured two of the Mounted Wood Guard.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4, 1861.

A copy of the Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, received by a flag of truce at Old Point, contains the following items of news:—

A despatch from Charleston, dated Sunday night, says a brig laden with cotton run the blockade on Sunday morning, also a vessel with fruit.

The ship Concord, from Liverpool, arrived at Beaufort last week.

The ship Alliance, which arrived at Beaufort last week, is spoken of by the Examiner as laden with arms, ammunition, tobacco, quicksilver, &c.

The Dispatch says we may in a few days expect Beauregard and Johnston's report of the battle of Manassas.

The Dispatch of Monday gives an account of the taking of Fort Hatteras, and says a portion of the wounded escaped on a steamer. It gives the number of killed and wounded at about eighty, and says that those who escaped from the fort contend that the magazine exploded, but the Express doubts this story, and adds:—

Our latest advices from North Carolina are up to eight o'clock last night. At that hour it was known in Goldsboro that a formidable force of rebels had landed at Fort Mason, which commands the entrance to Beaufort harbor, and is spoken of as the most formidable fortification on the North Carolina coast. An attack was expected to-day morning.

The garrison is well prepared for the assault, and will resist with a determination and daring worthy of the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

The excitement throughout North Carolina and Eastern Virginia is intense.

It was rumored that Washington, N. C., had been destroyed by the Yankees.

No mention is made in the Dispatch of the illness of Jefferson Davis, but it contains a proclamation of the "President" calling Congress together again on the 3d inst., on account of its failure to deliver to the President for his signature the bill containing the military appointments.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 2, 1861.

An Amazing Incident—Arrival of the R. B. Forbes in a Crisped Condition, &c., &c.

The even tenor of our way is still undisturbed. The business of every one in and about the fortress is attended to. Out of chaos and confusion all is now order and sunshine. General Wood personally visits daily at the headquarters of the department, and with the frequent workings in his department, with the frequent reports of the day, a very amusing incident occurred the other day, showing his vigilance and system of dealing with his faults. He had heard that some of his men were in the habit of returning to their beds after reporting at reveille, which is beaten about the break of day. He decided to check it, and on the following morning presented himself at the bedside of one who was enjoying more than his share of sleep. The General nudged him, and was desired to get up.

He repeated his efforts, and was told to get up. The sleeper was then called upon to rise, and on stirring the voice of the old man, who was slightly "dazed," said: "The last word, though, not often used in our language, nevertheless will convey an idea of the man's thoughts and situation. He, of course, apologized, and was told 'improvement hereafter was absolutely necessary.' I need scarcely say the General has endeavored himself to let his men have any love of order or pride, as soldiers.

The navy, or vessels attached to the same at this point, are all in excellent condition, with the exception of the R. B. Forbes, which came in last night about half past eight in a most lamentable condition. On Saturday she ran ashore on Sand Shoal, about ten miles to the northward of Smith's Island. Our Harbor Master went to her relief with the Atlantic and Young America, and succeeded in getting her off, but in a damaged condition. On her arrival here, she was found to be in a very bad way, and of course her ammunition spoiled. During the night her pumps were going continually, and only ceased to keep her afloat when she was taken to the hospital.

I could not ascertain the injury to her machinery. She is to remain here until the flag of her return. It will be necessary to send her to the repairs, which, I think, will take considerable time and cost a large sum of money. This is the second time she has run ashore in this harbor, and was last week, though she is commanded by Acting Master Gregory, of Boston; there were no regularly educated naval officers on board.

On Saturday, 18th ult., when she left her berth, she started, and all who have seen much coast service, that it could only have happened through gross neglect.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5, 1861.

A gentleman, just arrived in this city from Richmond, informs the Journal that he was captured at Mathias Point, while on his way to the North, and returned to trial to Richmond. He reports the number of troops in Virginia as greatly exaggerated in the North and Richmond, and that the actual numbers will not reach seventy thousand in the State, many of whom are down with sickness—in substance corroborating the statements of the Southern papers, that fully fifty per cent of the fighting force is in the hospital. He further says that on Saturday last, there was very little, and little hope were entertained of his recovery. The Journal's informant at the trial at Richmond proved himself an Englishman and was released.

A letter from Dublin, Groves county, Ky., says that two brothers named Bailey, with bowie knives, had killed Buck Smith and Bill Sherwood, in a quarrel, which arose from a political feud. The Baileys are Union men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4, 1861.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 2d, reports the receipt at that port of 125 bales of cotton and sales of \$37,000.

A despatch from Columbia (Ky.) to the Appeal, says:—The United States gunboat and one transport had arrived opposite Columbus with a large number of men, it is thought for the purpose to seize Columbus or attack General Pillow.

A meeting of native Kentuckians, at Memphis, on the 21st inst., resolved to place themselves to render their native State and her sons all the aid within their power whenever her freedom shall inaugurate a struggle for an assertion of her liberty against the tyranny of the federal power and despotism of abolitionists North.

A Richmond letter to the Memphis Appeal reports the arrival of two cavalry companies from Georgia, said to be the finest and most efficient troops, and with the finest horses ever seen.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces the arrival at that port of the armed privateer Gordon from a six weeks' cruise. She had captured four prizes.

General A. Sidney Johnson had passed through Memphis on his way to Richmond.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT GOING TO DAY.

The Third Irish regiment are under orders to leave to-day, and the following has been issued by Colonel Enright:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IRISH REGIMENT, CAMP CARLETON, S. I., Sept. 4, 1861.

All officers and enlisted men of this command now on furlough are hereby notified to report themselves to the headquarters of the Third Irish regiment, on the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock noon, at which time this regiment is expected to leave for Washington. All absentees not reporting themselves at that time will be treated as deserters.

By order, RICHARD C. ENRIGHT, Colonel.

DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Strong Confirmatory Evidence of the Truth of the Report—The Rebel Flags at Half-mast and the Confederate Officers in Mourning—Biographical Sketch of the Rebel President, &c., &c., &c.

The continued rumors which are reaching us of the death of Jefferson Davis, would seem to indicate that there is some foundation for their truth. On Tuesday we published the following despatch from Washington:—

A despatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half mast from the rebel ramparts to-day.

And yesterday the following:—

A negro, arrived here from Manassas to-night, reports that Jeff. Davis died at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. This report is believed by members of the family residing here. The physicians have long expected, from the condition of his health, that if at any time he should be subjected to protracted and extraordinary mental exertion, he would die suddenly. The report of his death is believed here.

The Washington Star, in an extra issued yesterday, says:—

At a late hour last night a branch of the government despatcher, from a reliable party in Louisville, notifying it that those in that city expected to be in the closest communication with Richmond, were satisfied of the correctness of the rumors of the death of Jefferson Davis, that he had reached Louisville from Nashville on the night before.

Our correspondent telegraphs, as will be seen elsewhere, that a gentleman from Manassas Junction, who arrived in Washington yesterday morning, states positively that Davis died on Monday (instead of Saturday) morning, at seven o'clock A. M., and that the rebel officers of the function were wearing crepe on their arms.

Another gentleman, arrived in Washington yesterday from Richmond, reports the death of Davis as a certainty. That such is the case is borne out by many circumstances—among others the display of the rebel flag at half-mast on the intrenchments at Bailey's Cross Roads, an honor that would hardly be paid to the memory of so comparatively insignificant an officer as Colonel Stewart.

Another reason for concealment by the rebels of their chief's death is obvious, when it is considered what efforts are now being made by the secessionists of Kentucky to take that State out of the Union. The Legislature of Kentucky met on Monday last, and the rebels are resorting to every device of bribes and threats to compel that State to join her fate with that of the confederacy.

The death of Davis, however, would dampen the ardor of the rebels there, and materially interfere with their cause. Hence the motive for concealment. It is significant, also, that we receive no reports of the affair through Louisville, which is the general source of news coming from the South.

We subjoin a brief sketch of the leading events in the life of the Confederate President:—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808, in what is now Todd county, Kentucky. While yet an infant, his father, Samuel Davis, a revolutionary soldier in Georgia, removed to Mississippi, and settled in Wilkinson county, where Jefferson Davis was sent, at the usual age, to Transylvania College, Kentucky, from which he was transferred in 1824 to the Military Academy at West Point, in 1826, when he graduated with the brevet appointment of Second Lieutenant. He was in the army about seven years, and distinguished himself in the Mexican service. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of dragoons, he resigned out of the army in 1836. He then returned to Mississippi, and became a planter in his father's country, where he lived in retirement until 1844, when he took an active part in politics as a democrat. We believe his first appearance as a politician was in 1845, when he was elected to the Legislature of Mississippi, and was elected to the Senate in 1847. From that moment he became the leader of the Mississippians.

In 1844 Jefferson Davis was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Mississippi, in which capacity he voted for Polk. He was subsequently elected to Congress as a democrat, and served two terms. He was elected to the Senate in 1847, and served two terms. He was elected to the Senate in 1847, and served two terms.

On the 22d of February last he was elected Provisional President of the Southern confederacy, and in the event of his demise will be succeeded by Vice President Alexander H. Stephens.

REPORT FROM NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4, 1861.

A Nashville despatch to-day says that there is no truth whatever in the reports of Jeff. Davis' death.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4, 1861.

The Commercial says that it is understood in Frankfort that Governor Magoffin refuses to play into the hands of the rebel secessionists; that he has had a quarrel with Mr. Breckinridge; that he refuses to demand the breaking up of the United States camp in Garrard county, and that he declares that he will submit to the will of the majority of the people of Kentucky, as may be expressed through the Legislature.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, 1861.

There was nothing of importance transacted in the House to-day.

In the Senate, Judge Robinson, of Scott county, was elected President pro tem.

Six or seven Senators more than the constitution allows have been elected, and the permanent organization of the Senate is delayed on a question of contested seats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 4, 1861.

Two Union members have been selected to fill the contested seats in the Senate. The temporary Speaker then resigned. The Senate will be regularly organized to-morrow.

CONTRADICTION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4, 1861.

It is reported that the President has telegraphed the Union members who repudiated General Fremont's policy in regard to slaves.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Recruits for this regiment are requested to report at headquarters, corner of Thirtieth street and University place, to-day, to receive uniforms and equipments.

THE NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF